

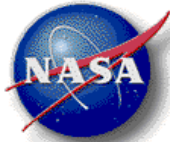
# Advanced In-Space Propulsion Technologies for Exploring the Solar System and Beyond

ST03 / Les Johnson

National Aeronautics and  
Space Administration

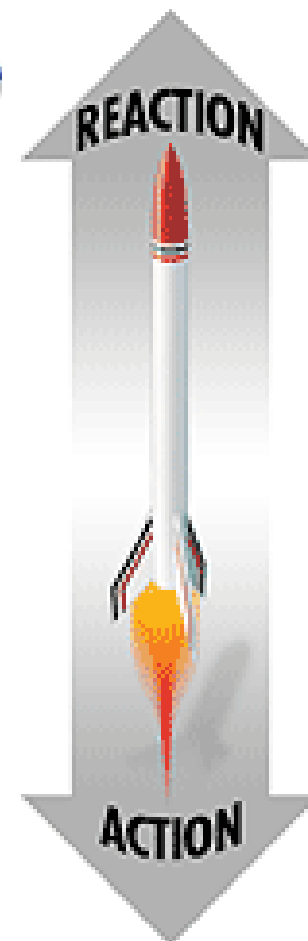


**MARSHALL**  
SPACE FLIGHT CENTER

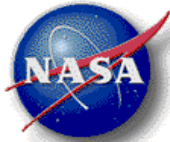


# What Is Propulsion?

- Initiating or changing the motion of a body
  - *Translational* (linear, moving faster or slower)
  - *Rotational* (turning about an axis)
- Space propulsion
  - Rocket launches
  - Controlling satellite motion
  - Maneuvering spacecraft



*At one time it was believed that rockets could not work in a vacuum -- they needed air to push against!!*



# The Big Chemical Rocket Engines...



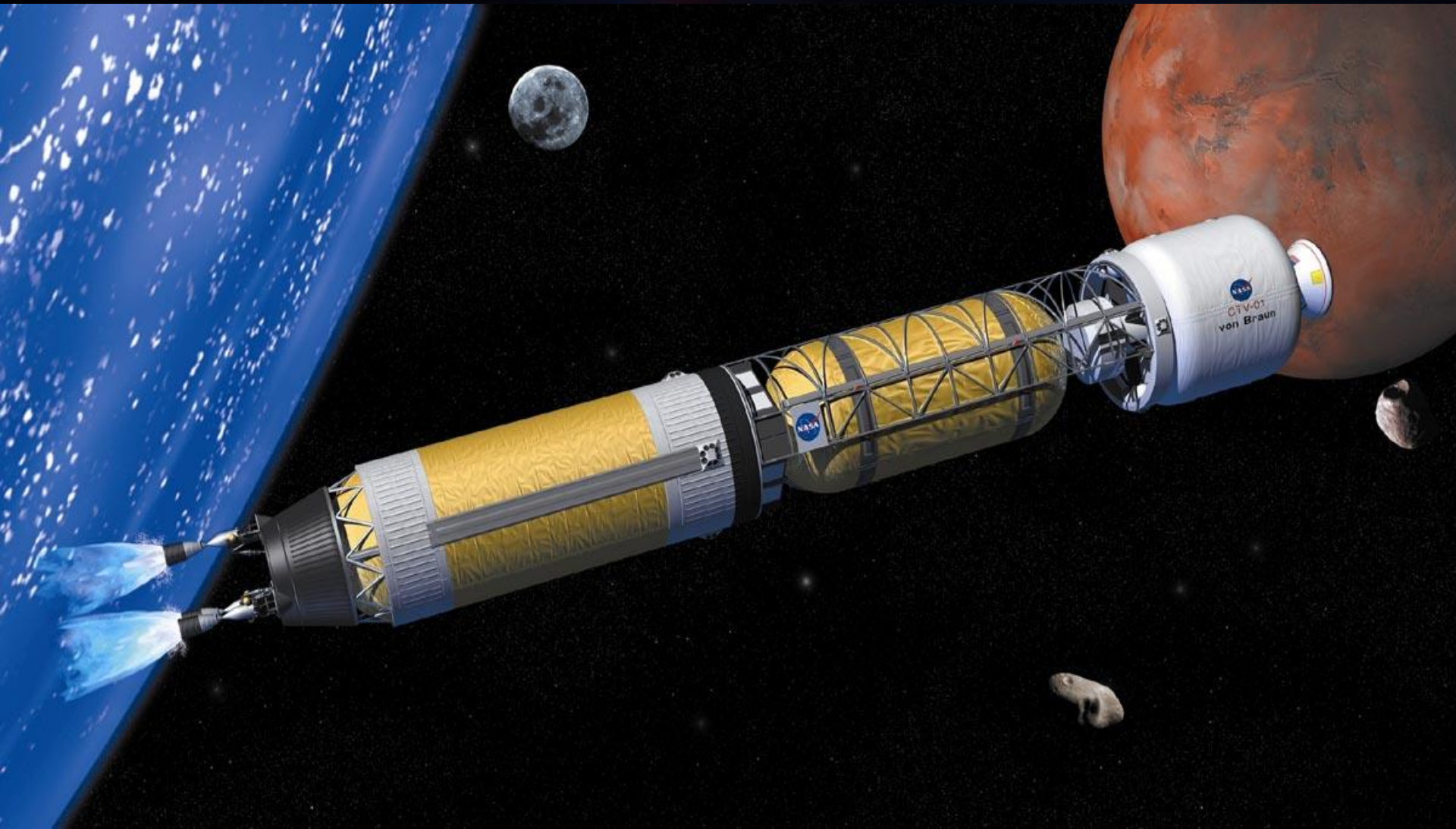
**F-1 Engine**  
**Saturn V**  
**1.5 million lbs thrust (SL)**  
**LOX/Kerosene**

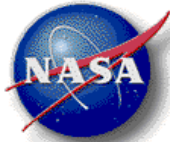


**Main Engine**  
**Space Shuttle**  
**374,000 lbs thrust (SL)**  
**LOX/H<sub>2</sub>**



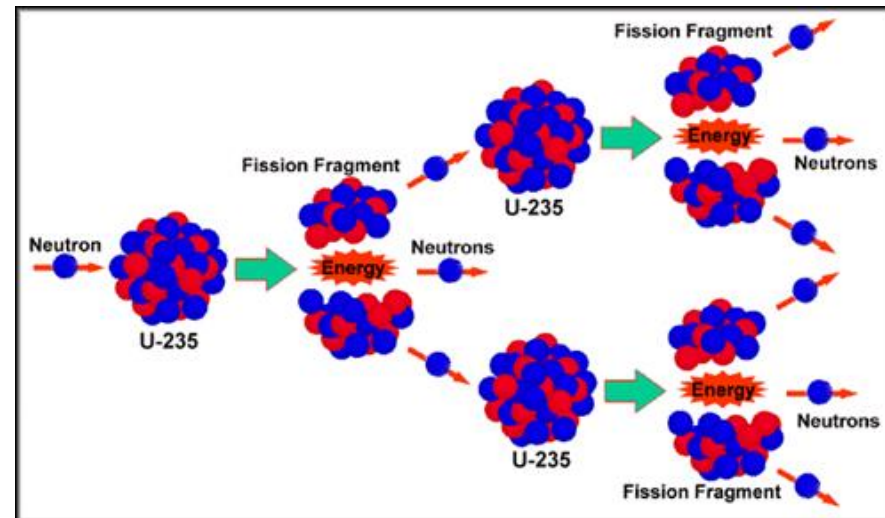
# Nuclear Thermal Propulsion

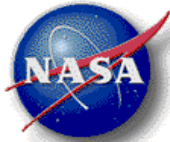




# Nuclear Thermal Propulsion

- System that utilizes a nuclear fission reactor
- Energy released from controlled fission of material is transferred to a propellant gas
- Fission
  - Absorption of neutrons in a fuel material
  - Excitation of nucleus causes fuel atoms to split
    - Two new nuclei on average (Fission Fragments)
    - 1 to 3 free neutrons





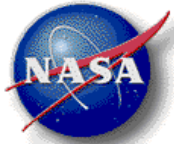
# A Nuclear/Chemical Comparison

---

- **One gram** of U-235 can release enough energy during fission to raise the temperature of 66 million gallons of water from 25°C to 100°C.
- By contrast, to accomplish the same sort of feat by burning pure gasoline, it would require **1.65 million gallons of the fuel**

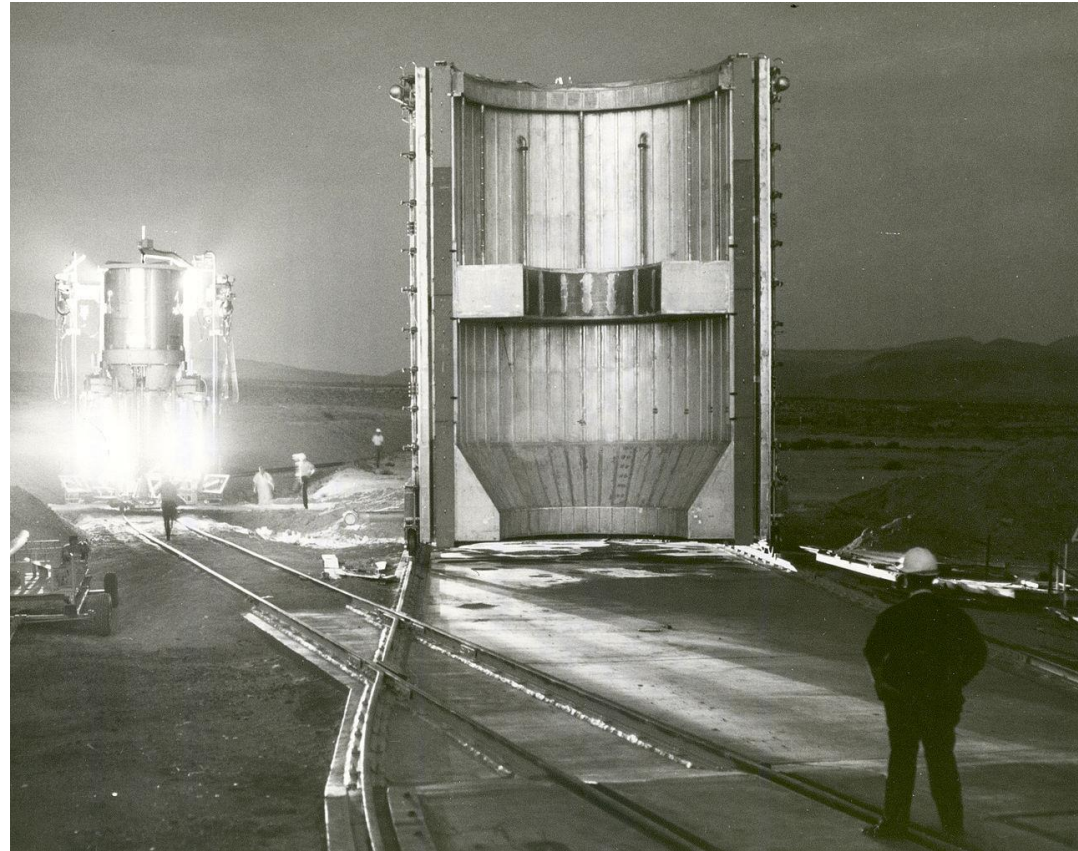




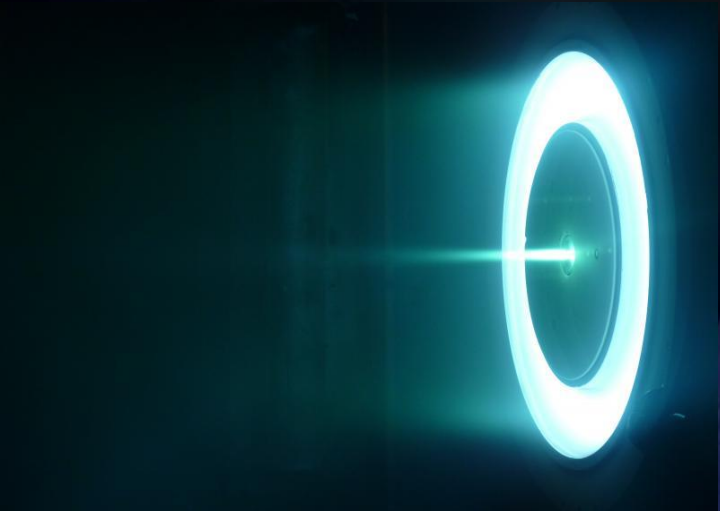


# The USA Had a Nuclear Thermal Rocket Engine...

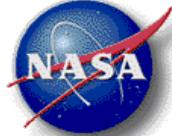
- Nuclear Engine for Rocket Vehicle Applications
  - Power: 300 – 200,000 MW
  - Thrust: 890 kN
  - Isp: 835 sec
  - Hydrogen propellant
- Cancelled in 1972



# Electric Propulsion



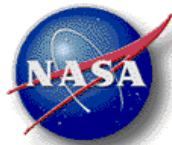




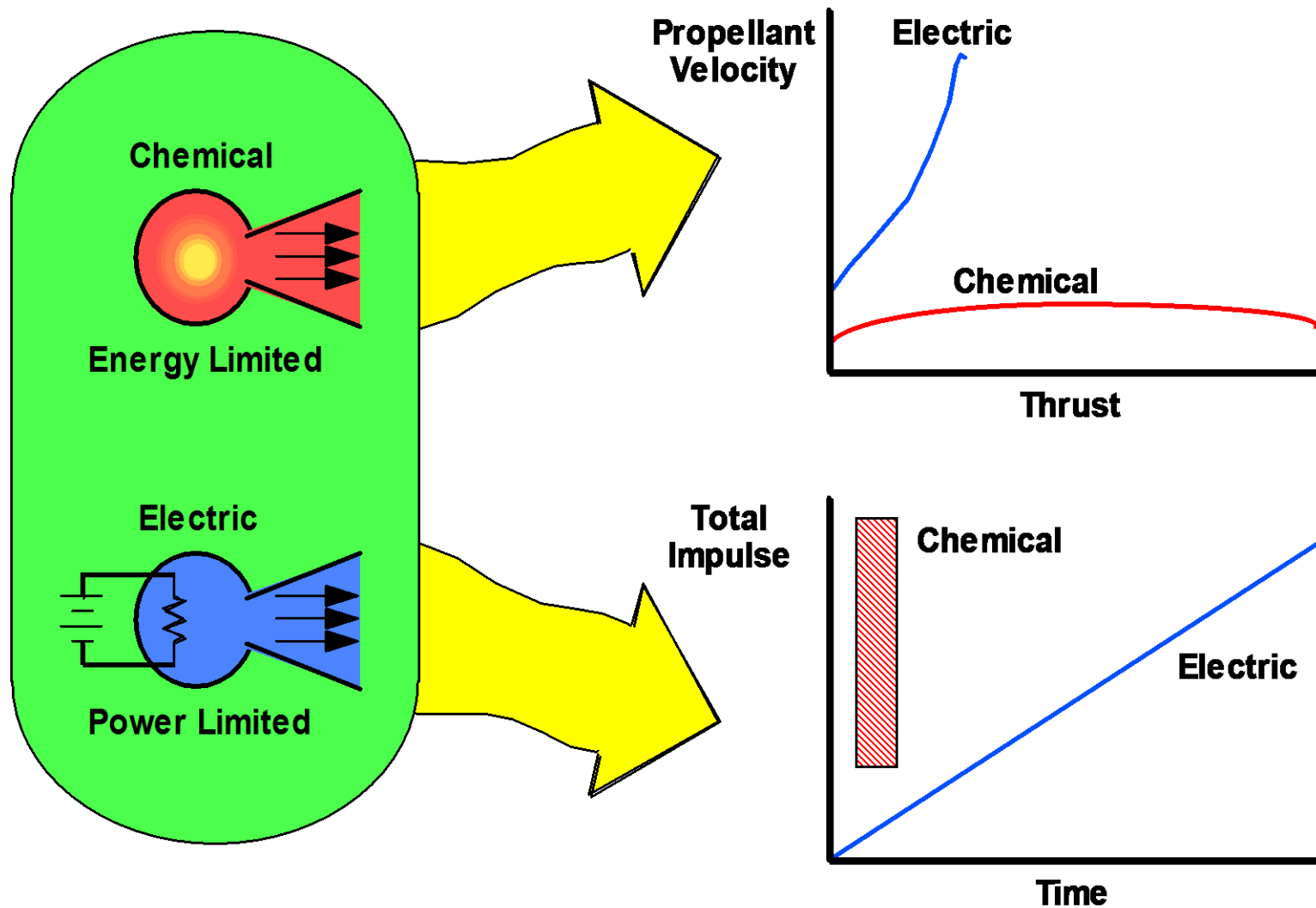
# Ion Thruster

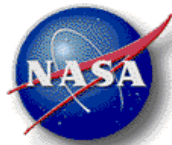
---





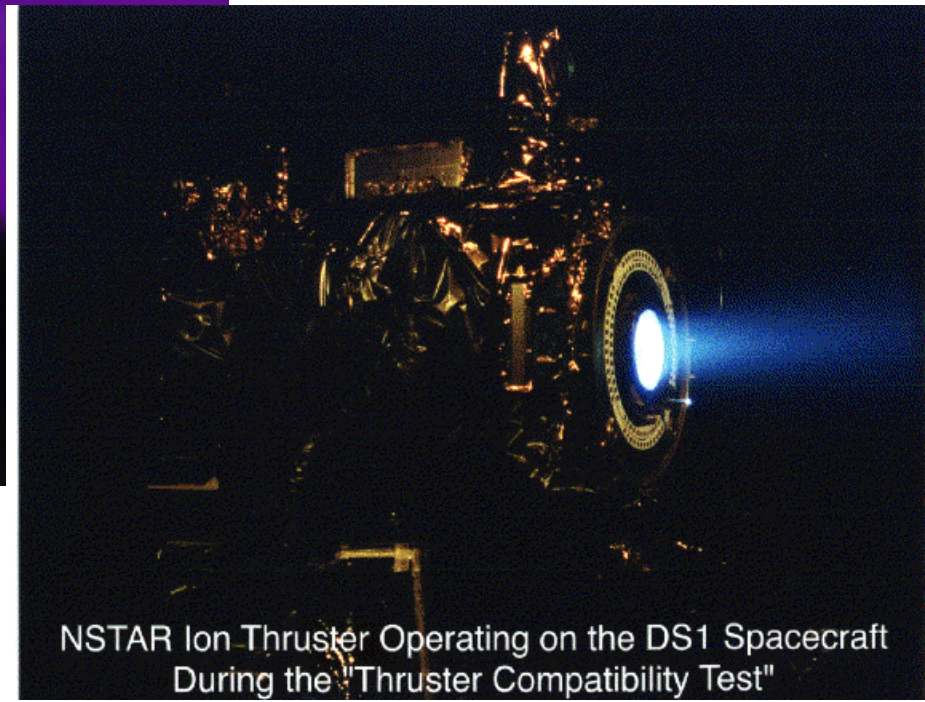
# Chemical & Electric Propulsion Have Intrinsic Differences





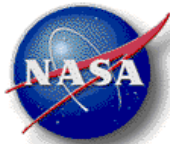
# NASA's First Use of SEP For Primary Propulsion: Deep Space 1

---

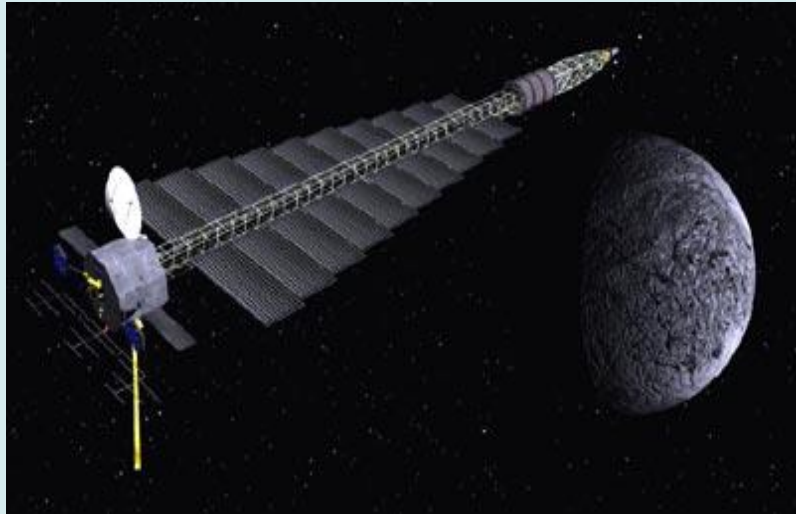


NSTAR Ion Thruster Operating on the DS1 Spacecraft  
During the "Thruster Compatibility Test"



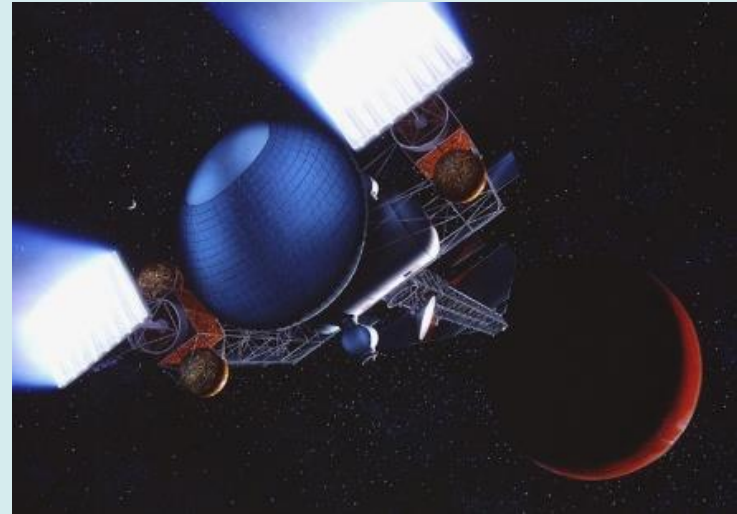


# Evolution of Power for Nuclear Electric Propulsion



## Moderate Power NEP-Near Term

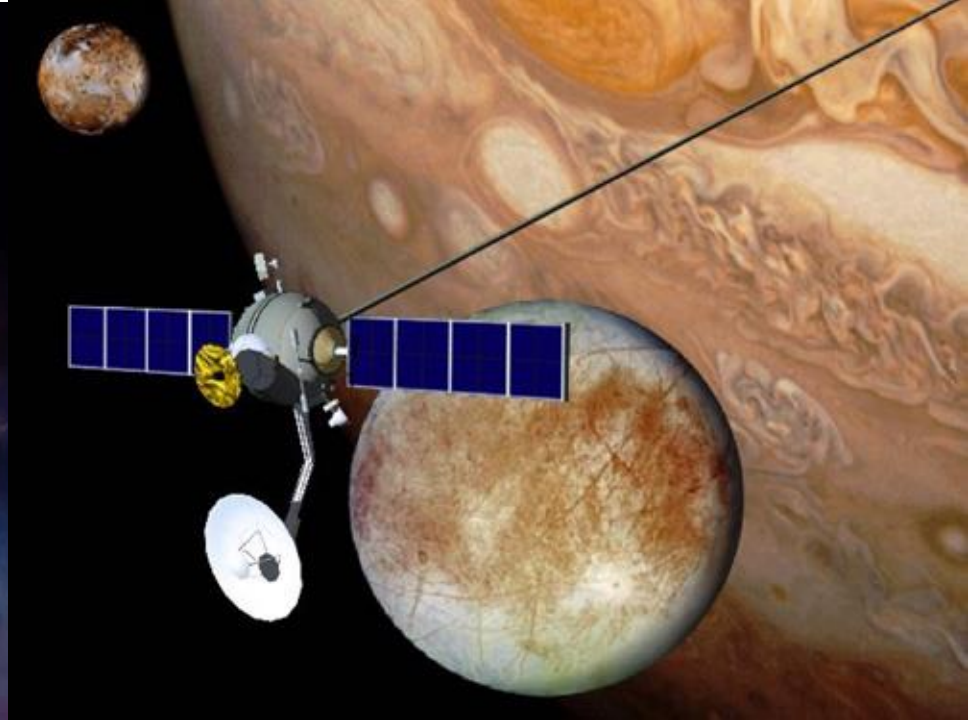
- 100 kWe to 1 MWe
- 1200 K reactor outlet – direct gas Brayton or pumped liquid metal coolant.
- Brayton or Stirling power conversion
- 500 K composite radiators with H<sub>2</sub>O heat pipes

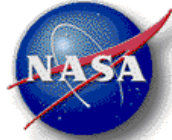


## High Power NEP-Far Term

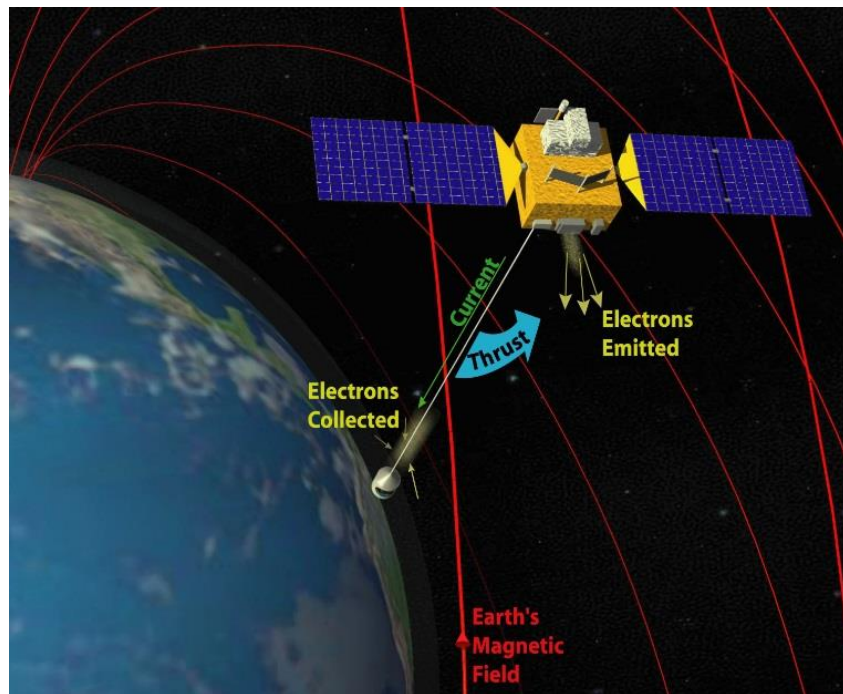
- Multi-Megawatt
- 1500 K Liquid metal (Li) cooled reactor with UN or other advanced fuel and refractory alloy structure
- Brayton or Rankine power conversion
- 800 K composite radiators with Na or K heat pipes

# Tether Propulsion



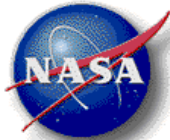


# How Do ED Tethers Work?

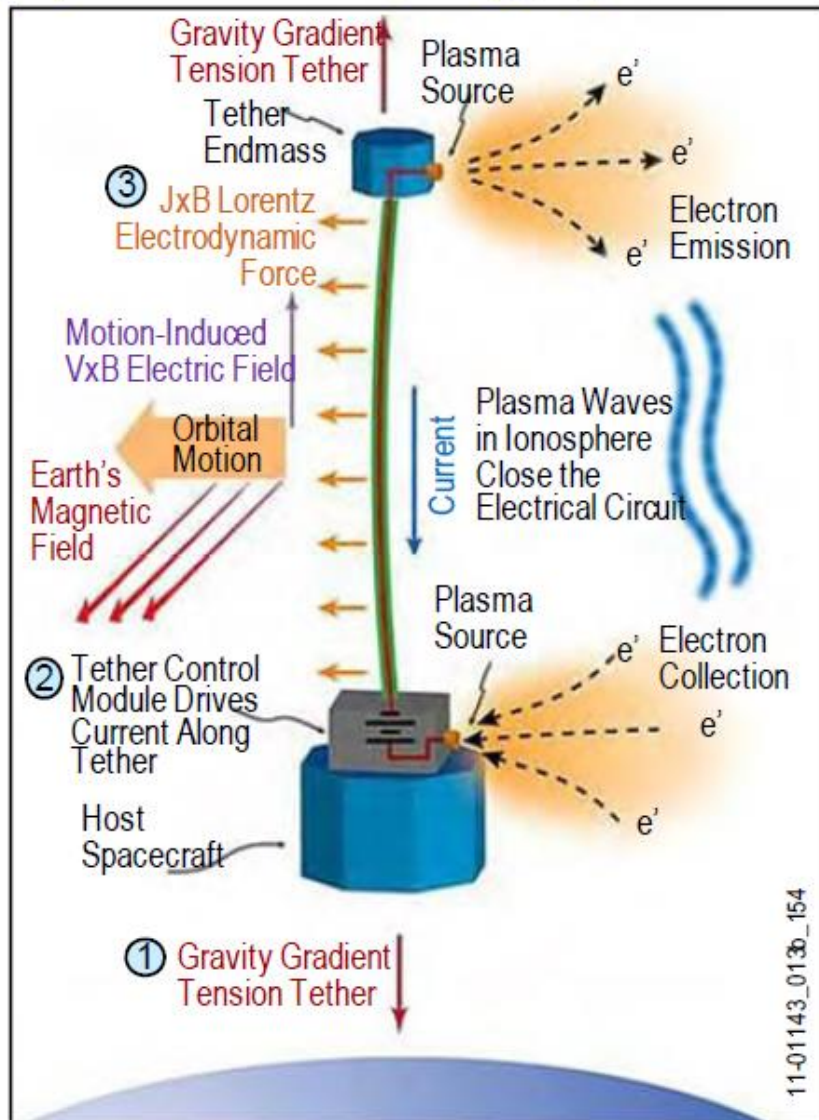


An **Electrodynamic Tether (EDT)** is essentially a long conducting wire extended from a spacecraft. Gravity will tend to orient the tether in a vertical position. If the tether is orbiting around the Earth, it will be crossing the Earth's magnetic field lines at orbital velocity (7-8 km/s). The motion of the conductor across the magnetic field induces a voltage along the length of the tether.

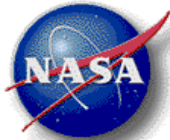




# EDT Propulsion Fundamentals

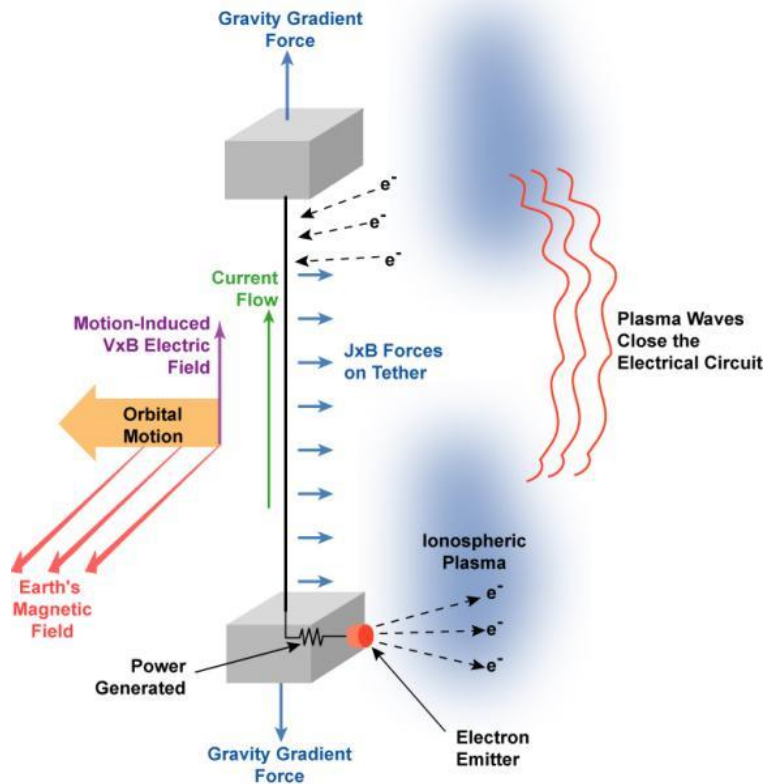


An electrodynamic tether generates thrust using interaction between current driven along a tether and a planet's magnetic field, enabling propulsion without propellant.

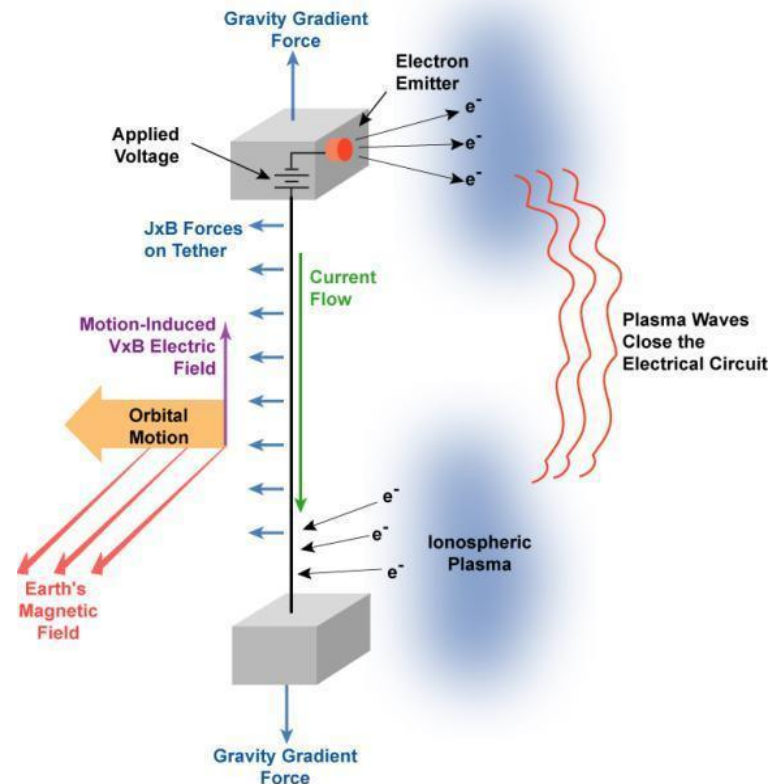


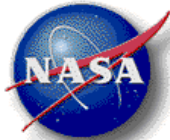
# EDT Operational Modes

## Deboost/Power Generation Mode



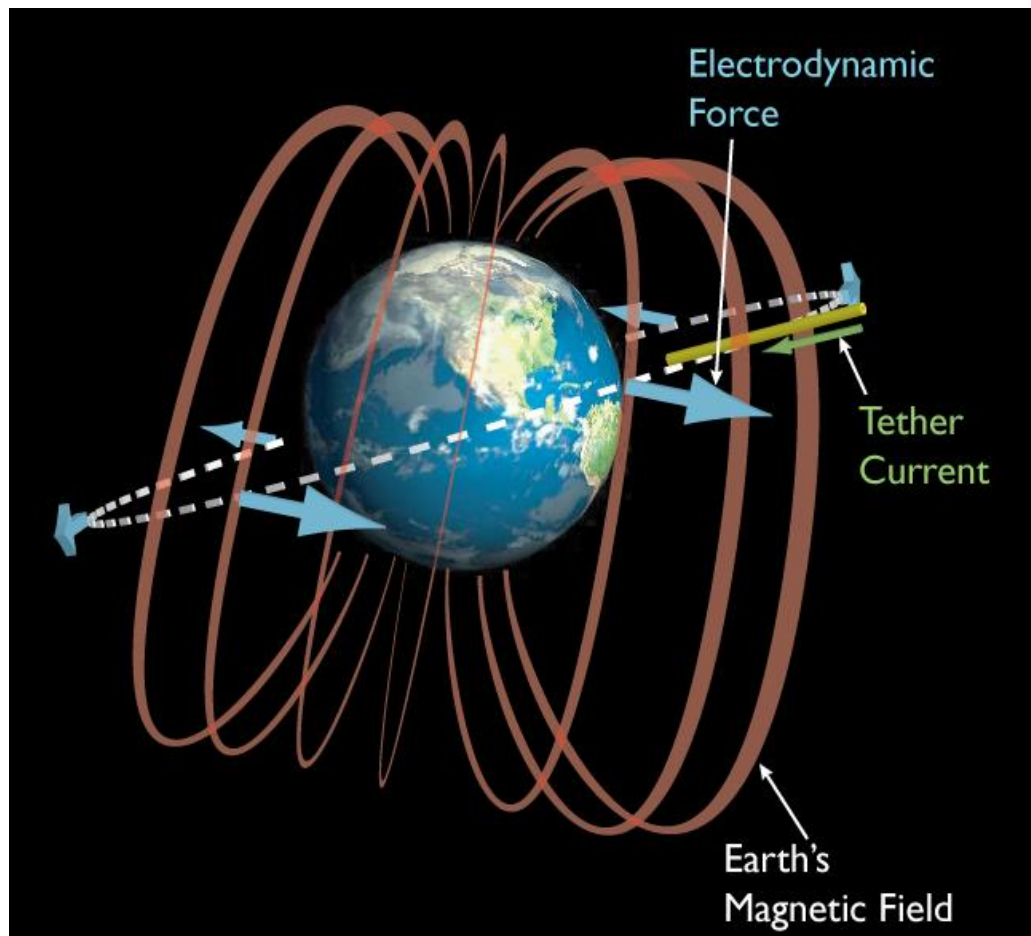
## Boost Mode





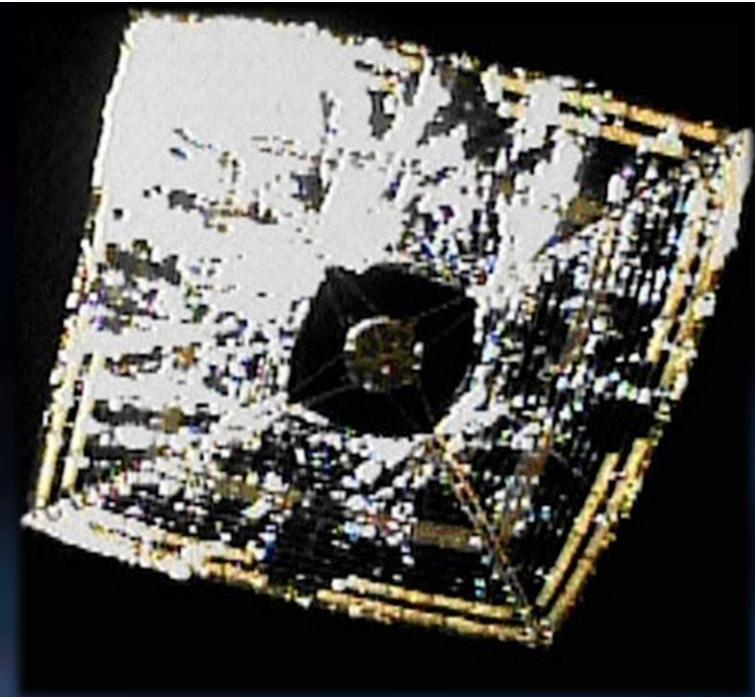
# EDT Orbit Modification

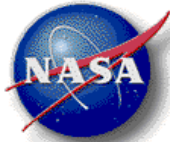
- Magnetic field strength and direction varies over each orbit
- Electrodynamic forces vary in an orbit
- Forces have components both:
  - In-plane (orbit raising/lowering)
  - Out-of-plane (inclination change)
- Tether current can be modulated over one or more orbits to change all six orbital elements



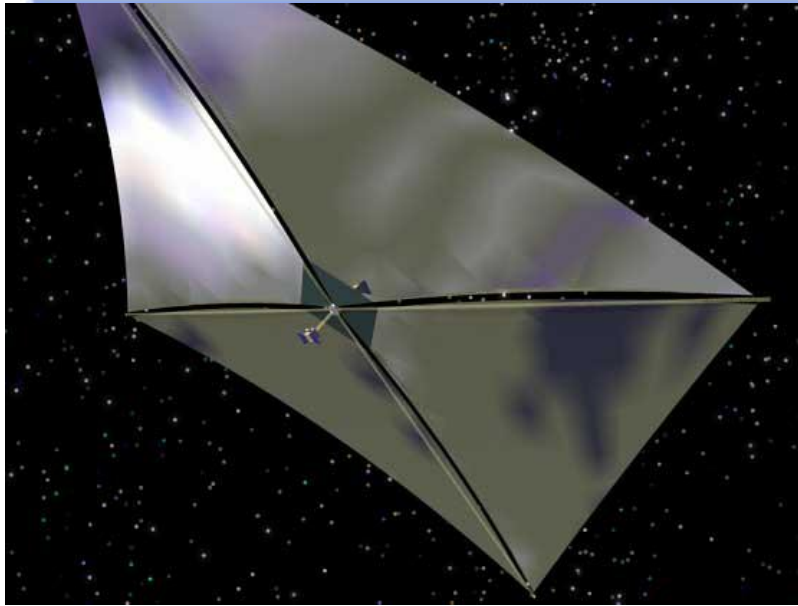


# Solar Sail Propulsion

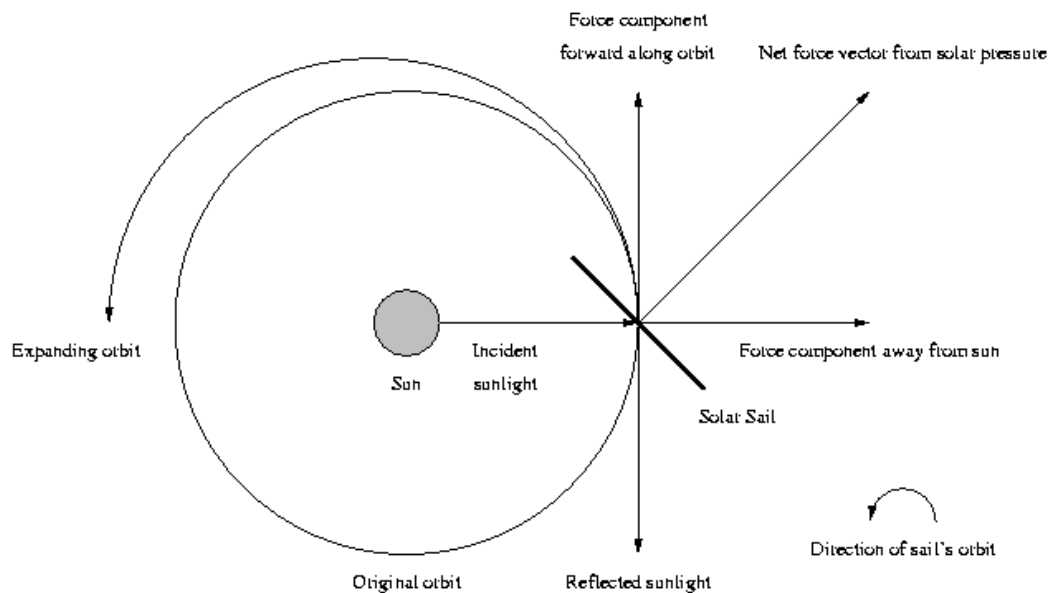
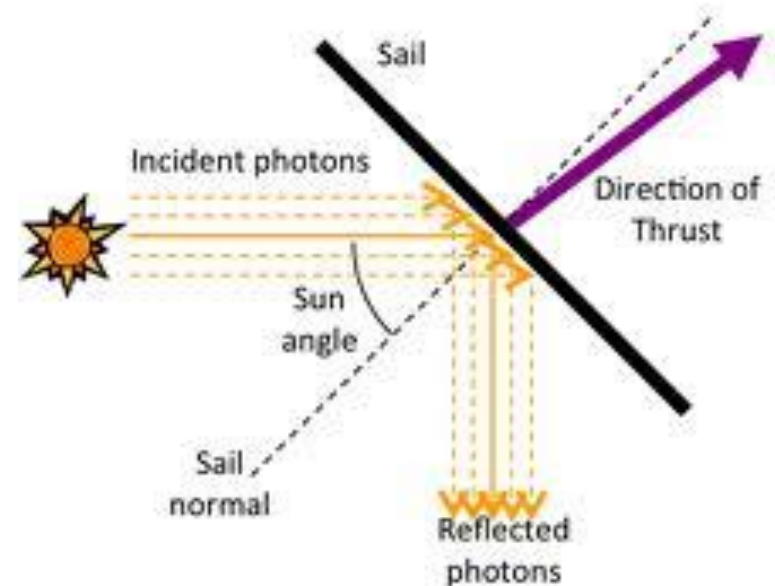


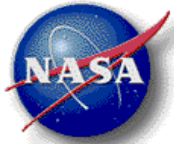


# How does a solar sail work?



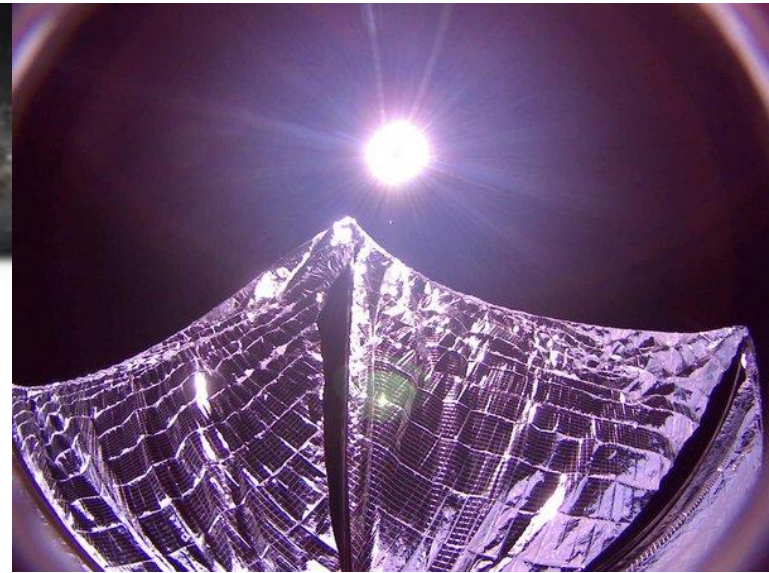
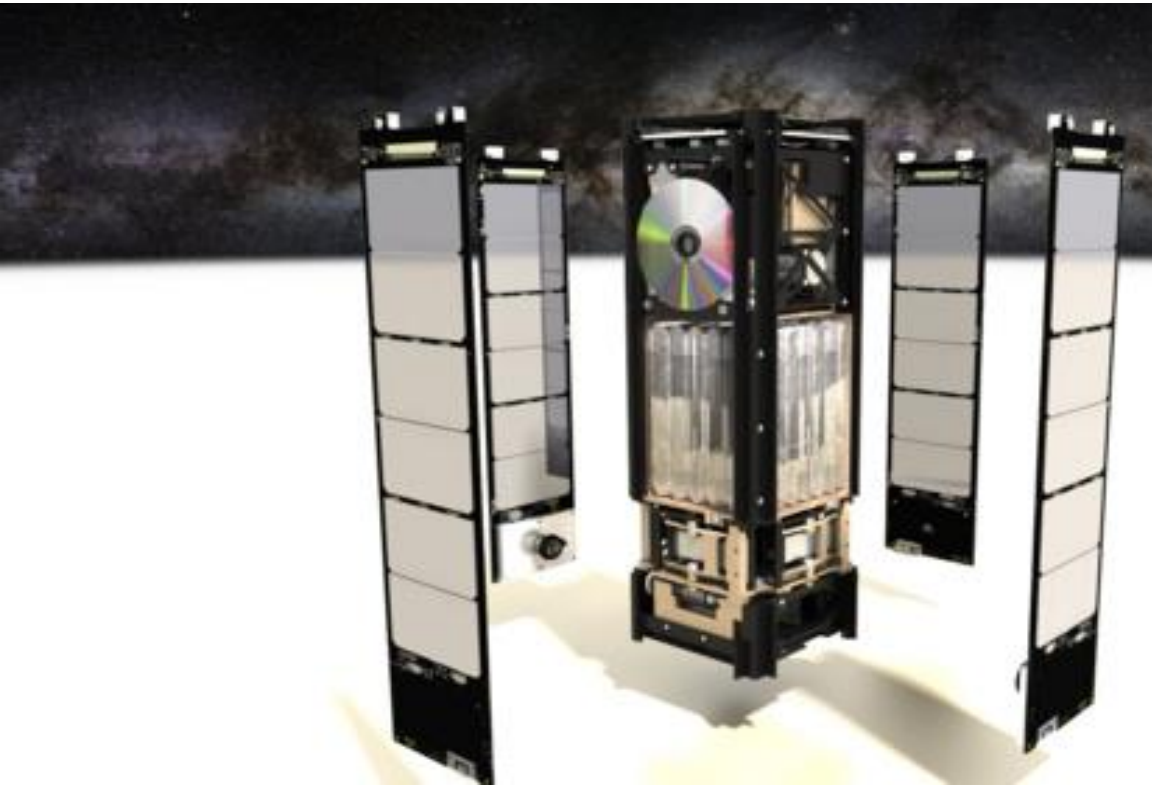
Solar sails use photon “pressure” or force on thin, lightweight reflective sheet to produce thrust.





# LightSail-A and -2 (The Planetary Society)

---



- 3U Cubesat design
- Sail Material: aluminized 4.5 micron Mylar film
- 32 square meters solar sail area fully deployed
- LightSail-A (2015) and LightSail-B (2018)





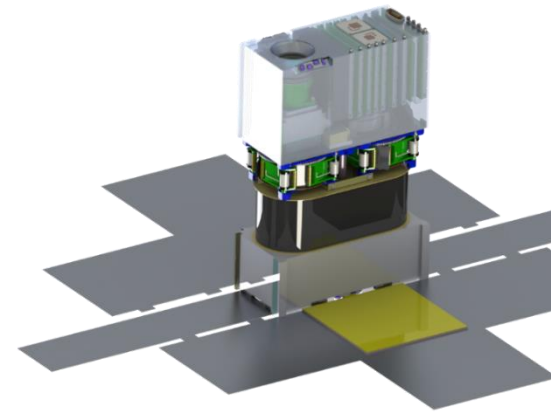
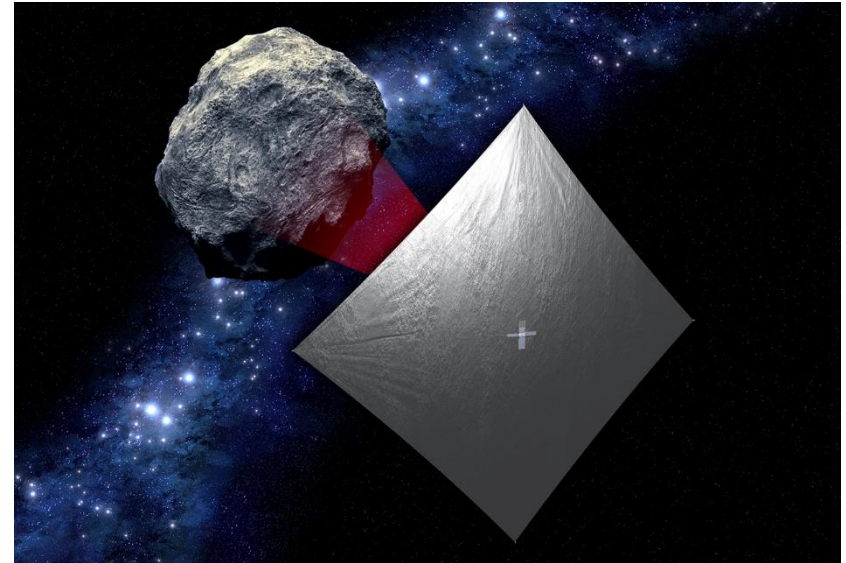
# Near Earth Asteroid Scout

## The Near Earth Asteroid Scout Will

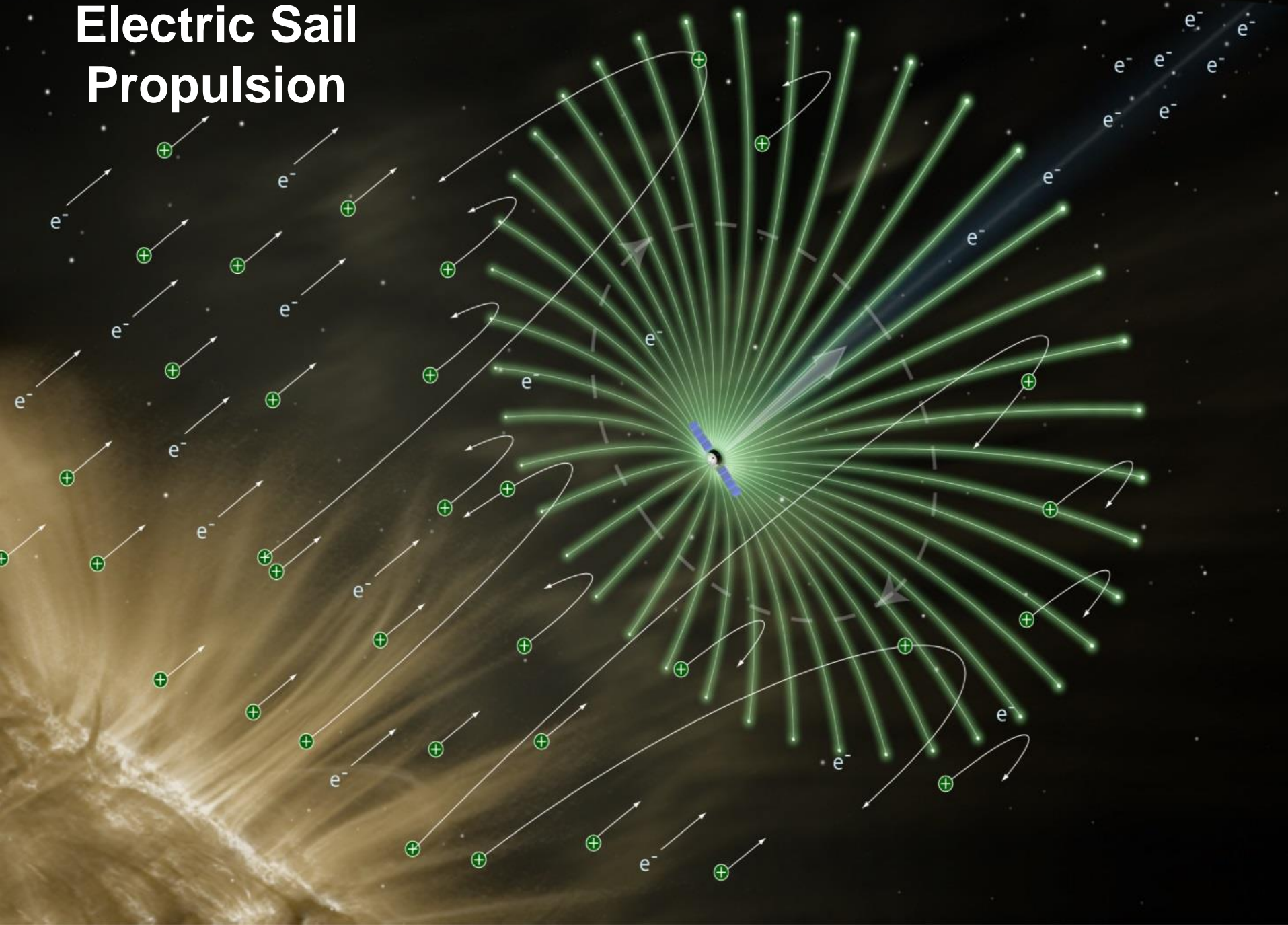
- Image/characterize a NEA during a slow flyby
- Demonstrate a low cost asteroid reconnaissance capability

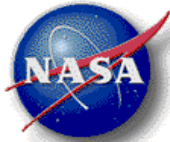
## Key Spacecraft & Mission Parameters

- 6U cubesat (20cm X 10cm X 30 cm)
- ~86 m<sup>2</sup> solar sail propulsion system
- Manifested for launch on the Space Launch System (EM-1/2019)
- 1 AU maximum distance from Earth

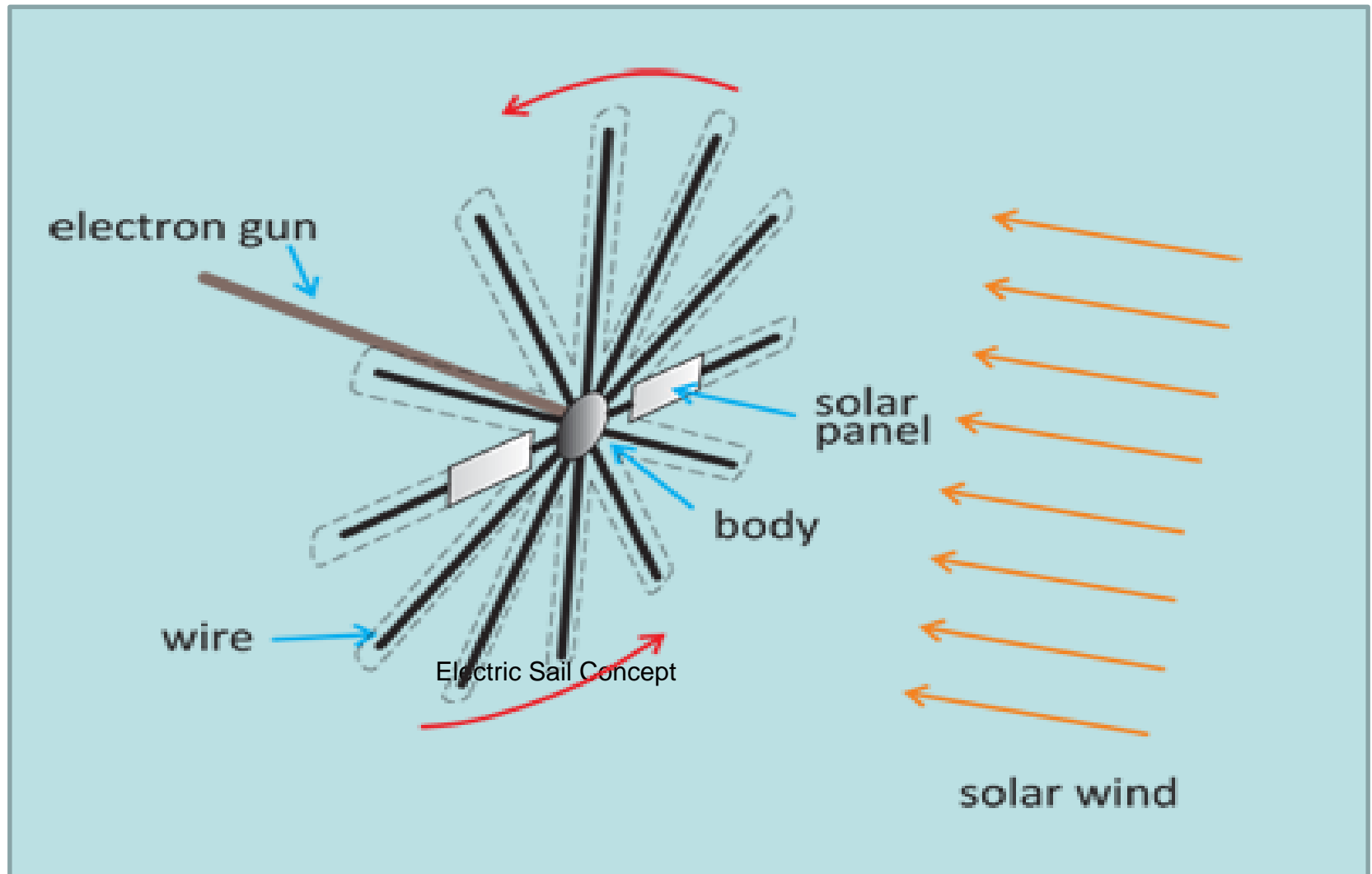


# Electric Sail Propulsion

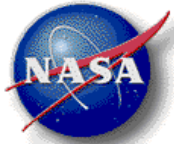




# Electric Sail Propulsion Physics

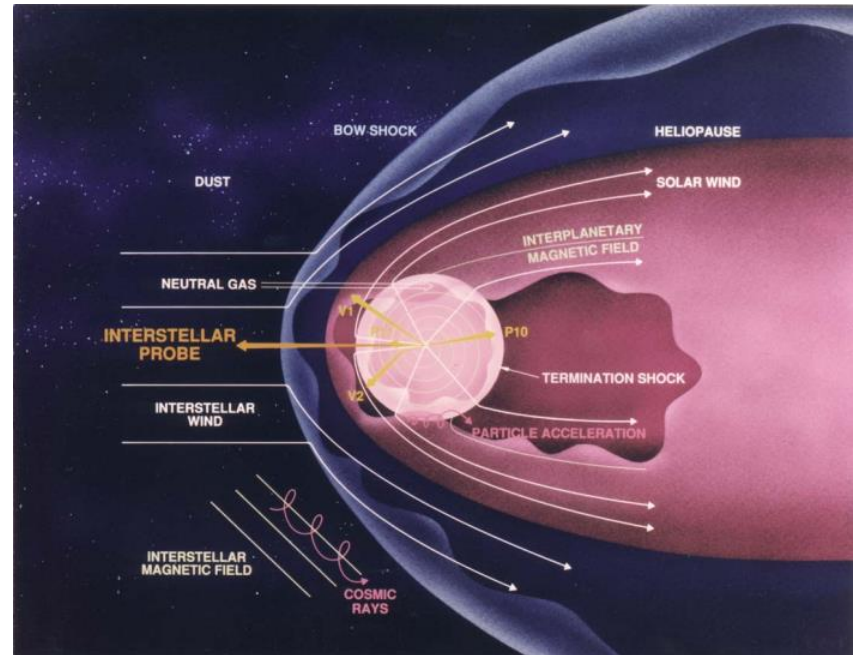






# THE FUTURE: Interstellar Probe

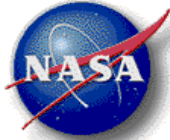
- A mission to beyond the Heliopause
  - 250 AU minimum
  - Reach 250 AU within 20 years from launch
  - 15-20 AU/year target velocity
- Solar Sail Propulsion
- 500 meter diameter sail
- 1 - 5 g/m<sup>2</sup>



The Heliopause is a barrier where charged particles from the sun cannot go beyond because cosmic rays from deep space force them back.







# Propulsion Systems That Won't Work for Interstellar Voyages

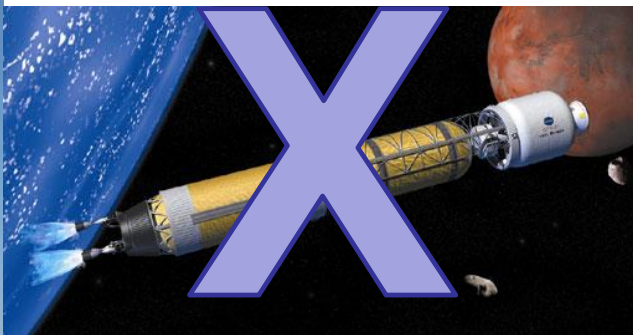
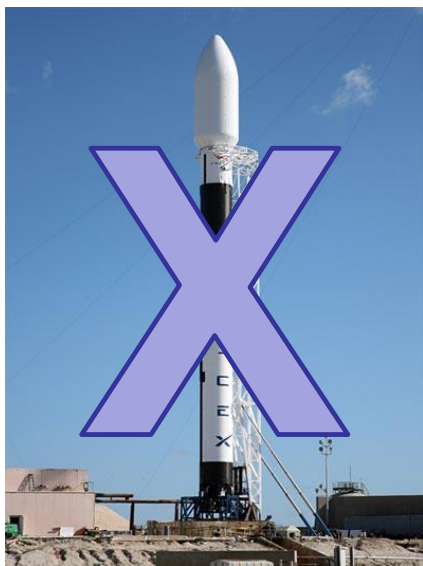
---

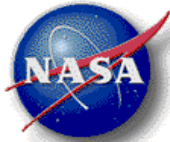




# Propulsion Systems That Won't Work for Interstellar Voyages

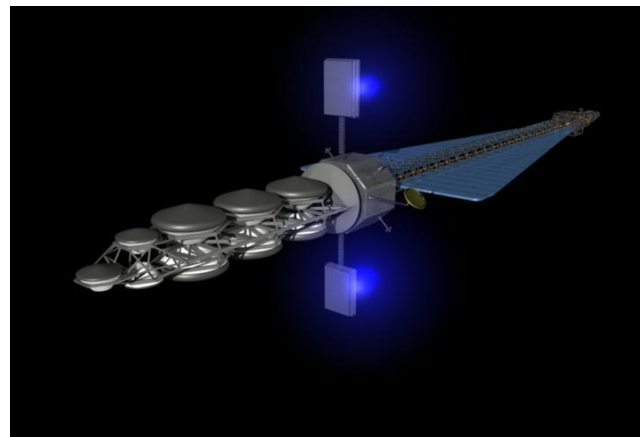
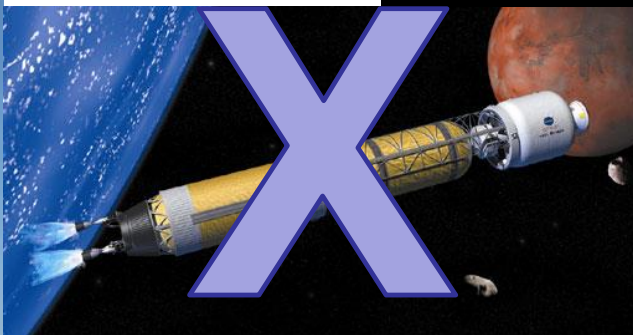
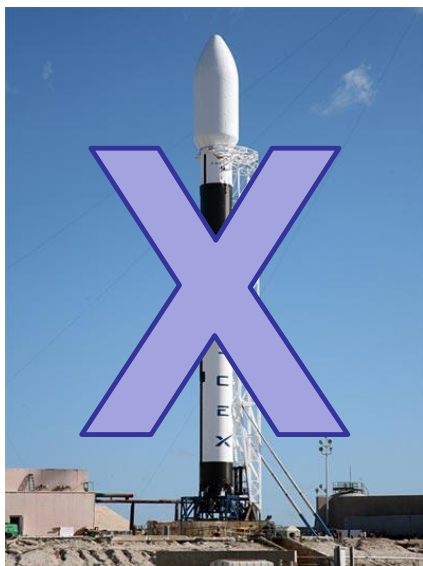
---





# Propulsion Systems That Won't Work for Interstellar Voyages

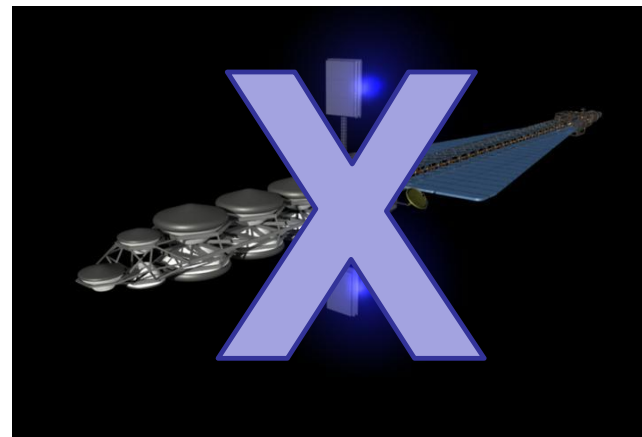
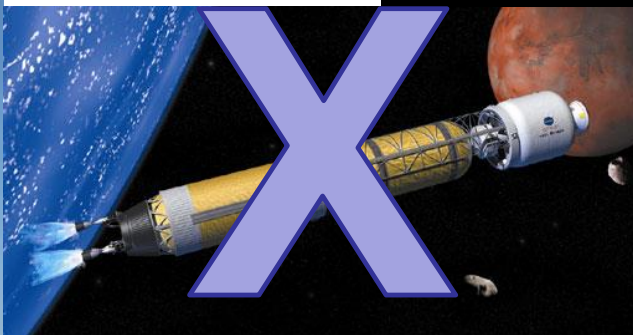
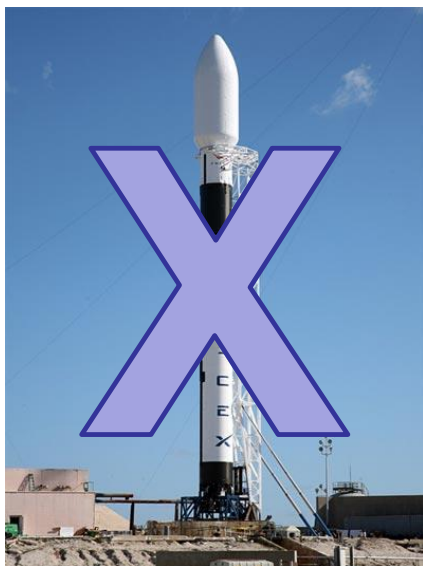
---



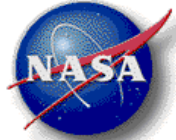


# Propulsion Systems That Won't Work for Interstellar Voyages

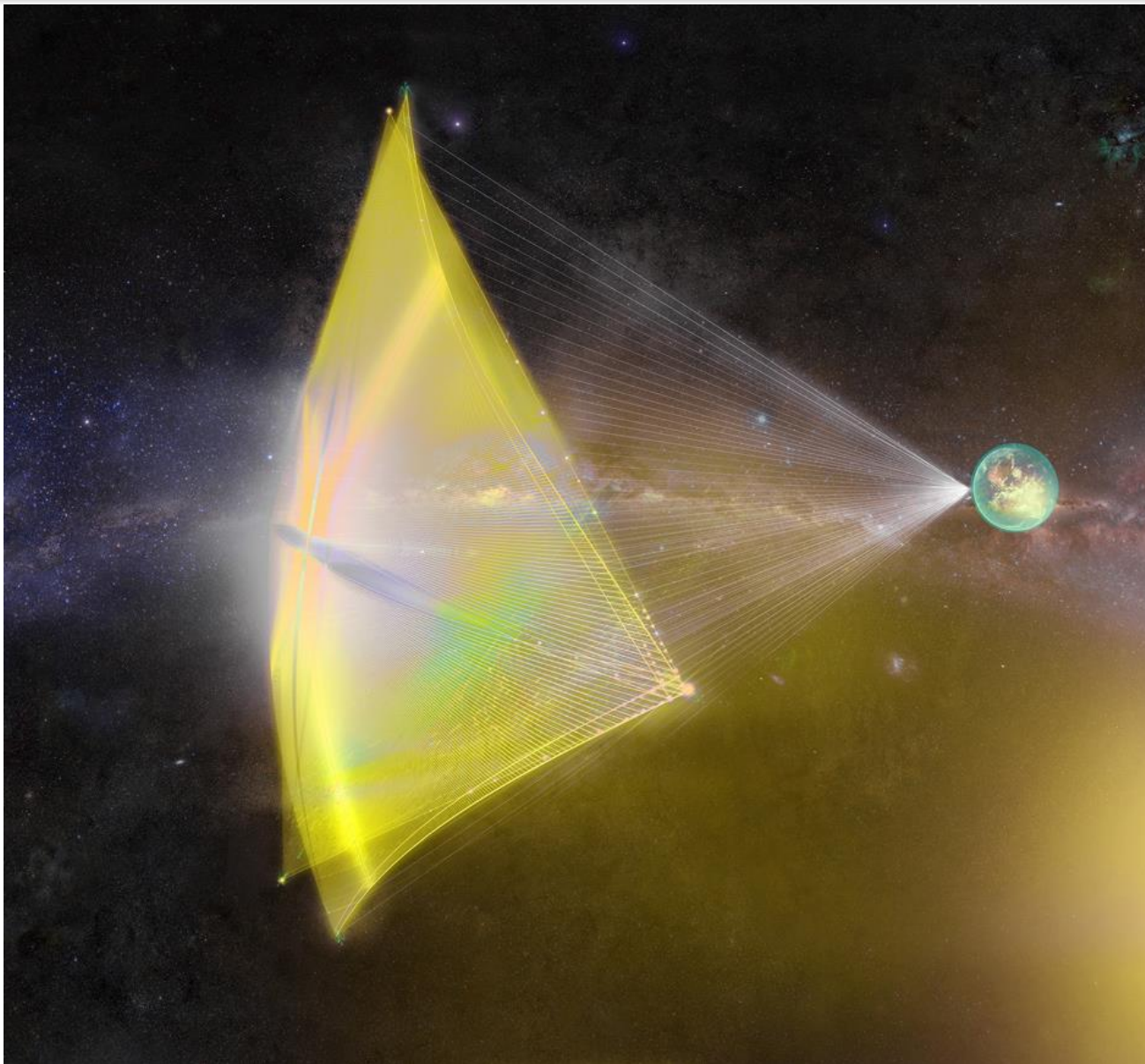
---

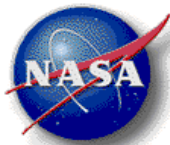




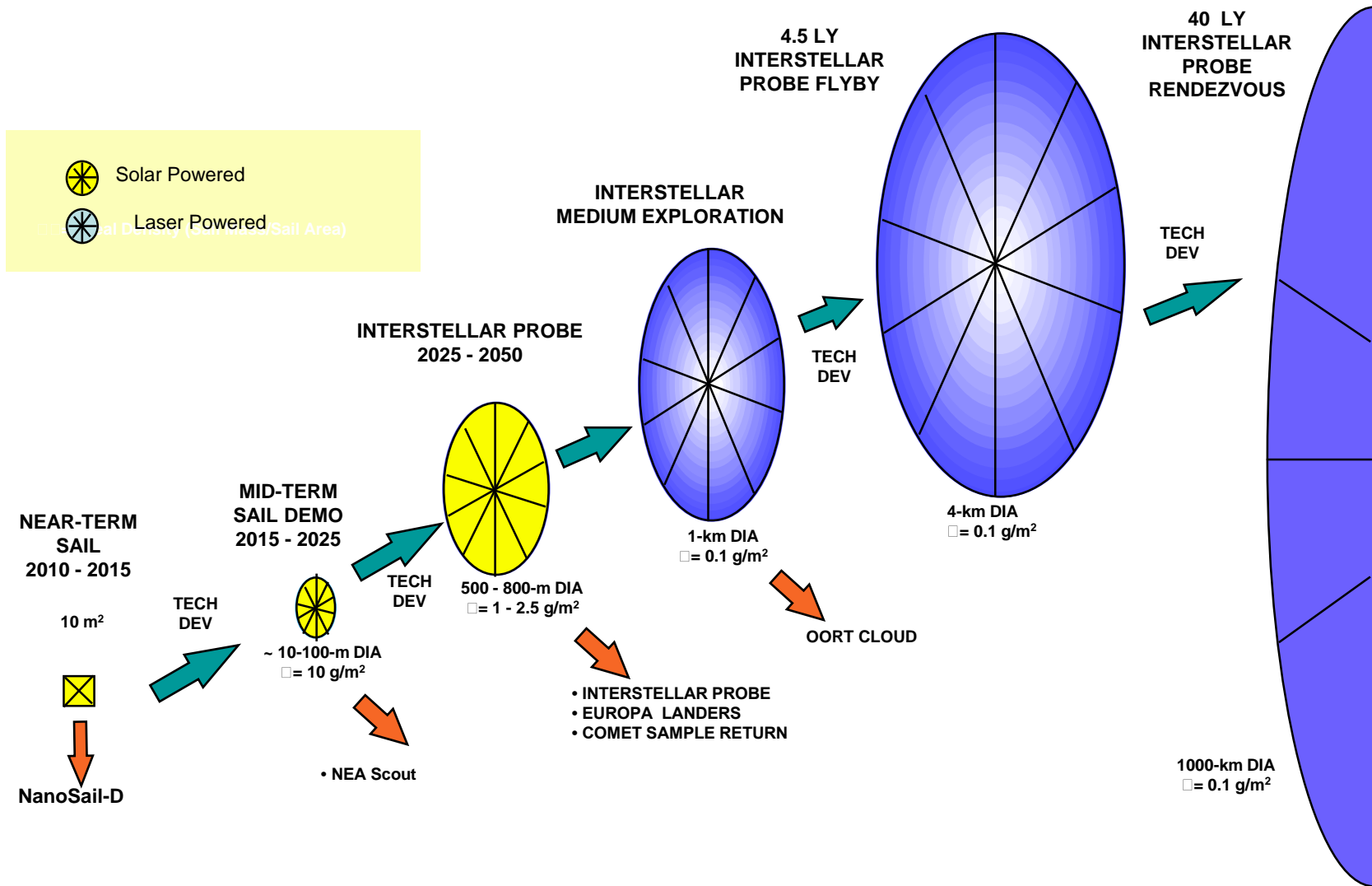


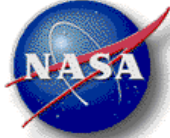
# Solar and Laser Sails



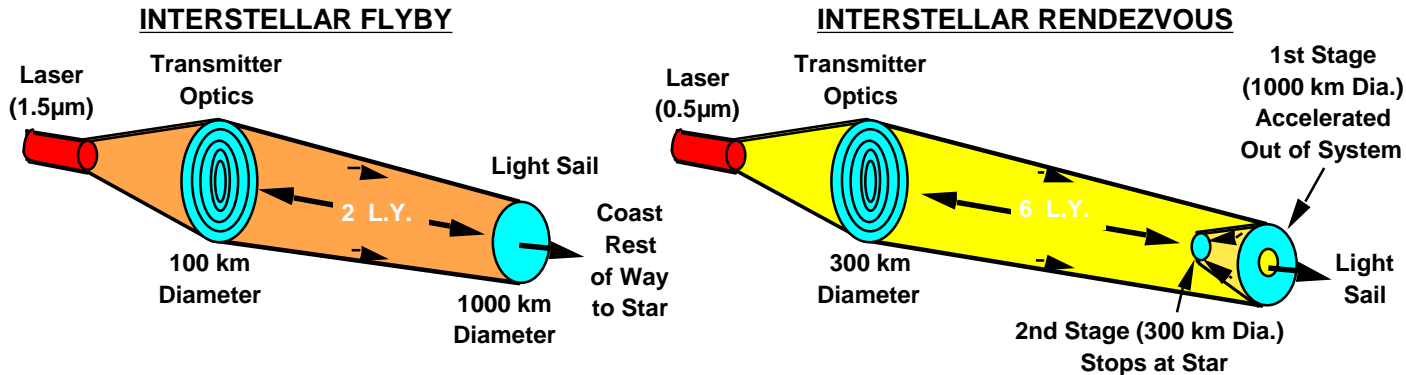


# Near-Term Solar Sail Applications Lead to Interstellar Capability with Laser Sails





# Interstellar Light Sail Concept

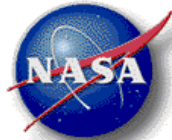


## • Advantages

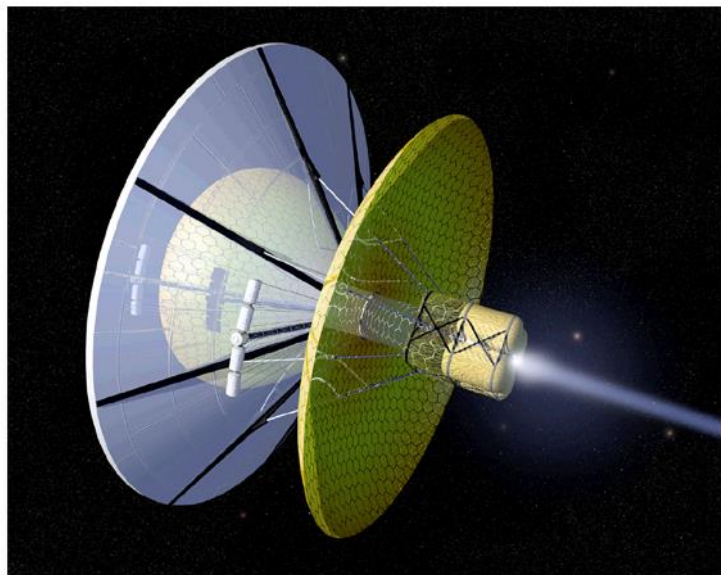
- Perform interstellar missions in 50 - 100 years
- Use as a solar sail once in orbit about target
- Use solar power satellite as driver for robotic flybys

## • Disadvantages

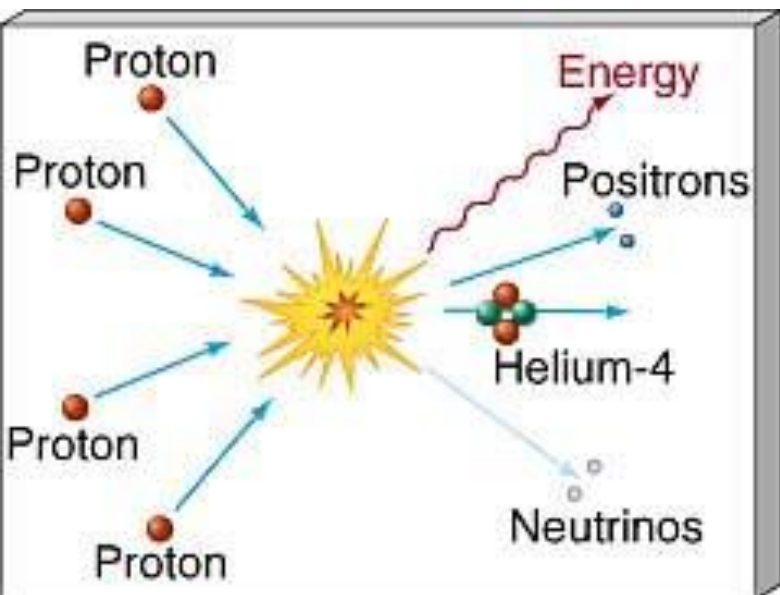
- Very high laser / microwave powers (0.1-1,000 TW)
- Very large optics (100-1,000 km)
- Far-term concept, but one of the few ways to do "fast" interstellar missions



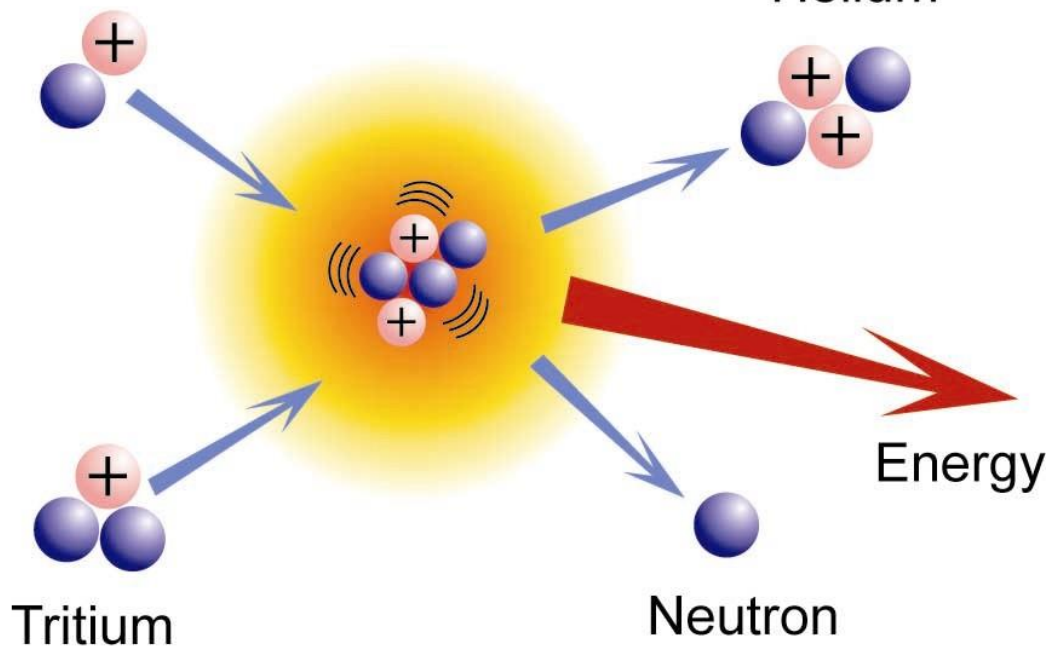
# Nuclear Fusion Propulsion



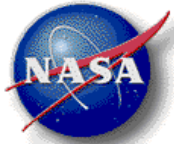
- Fusion propulsion will enable human exploration beyond Mars to the moons of the outer planets and perhaps, the stars
- Energy produced by the fusing of two hydrogen isotopes into helium - with the resulting energy release



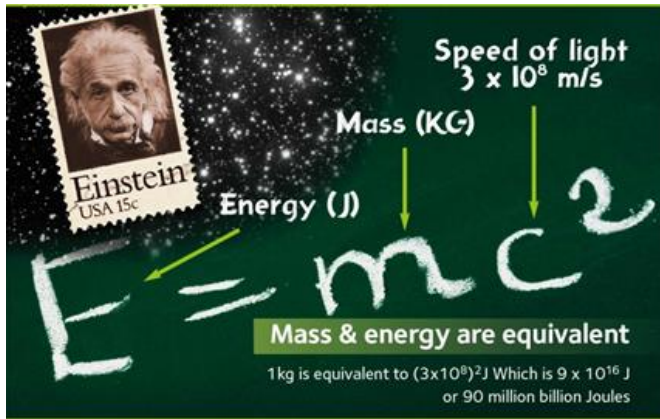
Deuterium





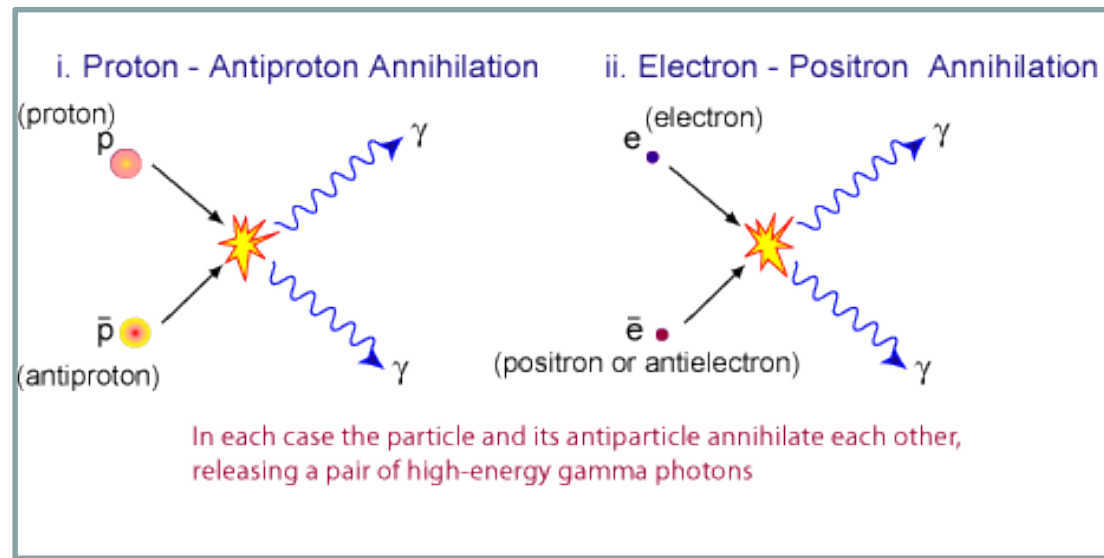


# Antimatter Propulsion



*10 milligrams of antimatter is the energy equivalent of 120 tons of conventional rocket fuel*

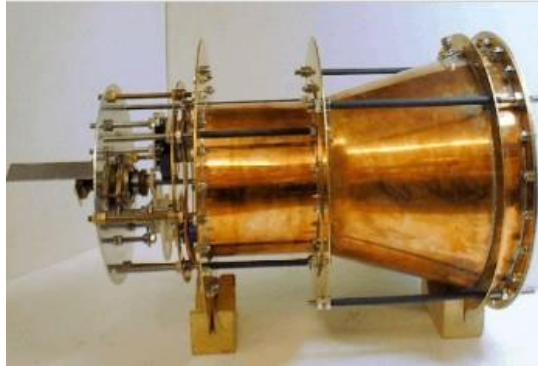
- As you learned from watching Star Trek, antimatter is real
- Matter and antimatter annihilate producing energy



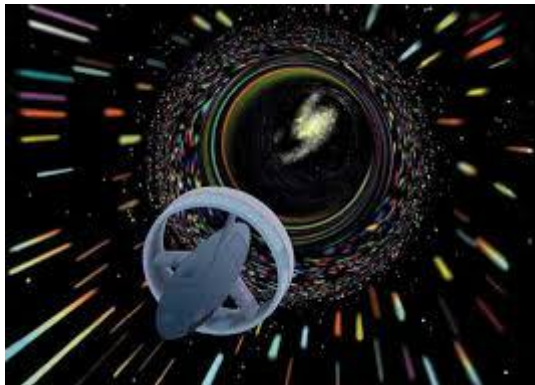


# Other ideas – *not necessarily real*

---

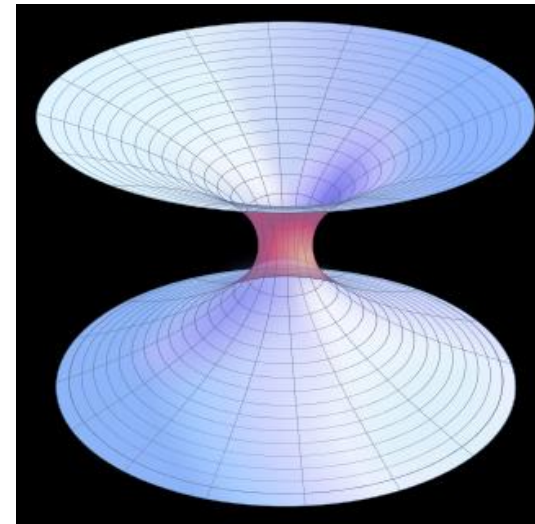


EmDrive



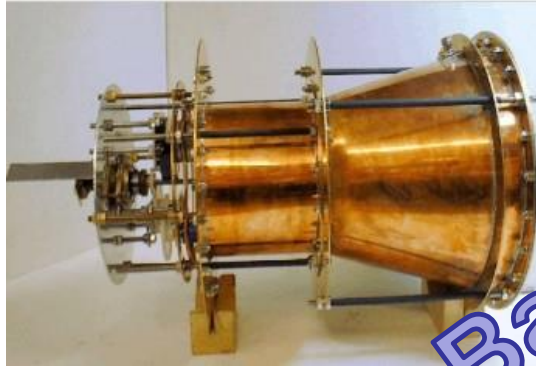
Alcubierre Warp Drive

Wormholes

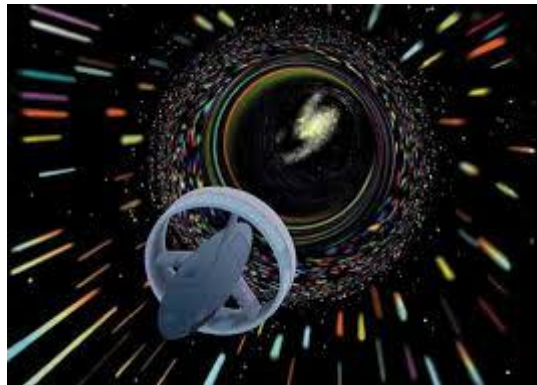




# Other ideas – *not necessarily real*

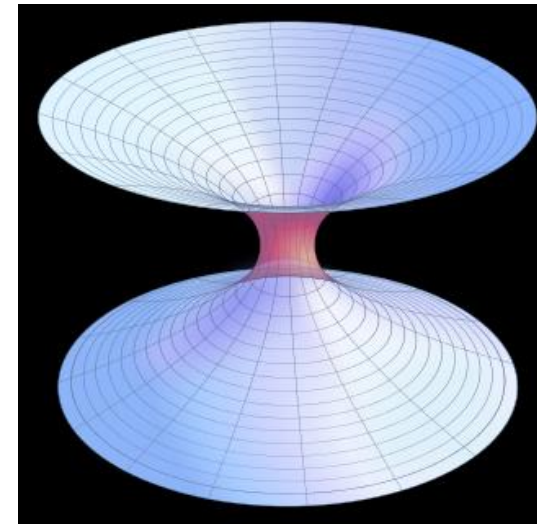


EmDrive



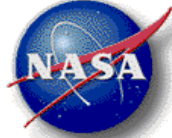
Alcubierre Warp Drive

Wormholes



Based on  
Speculative Physics





# Congratulations!

---

